NEWS FROM HAWAII.

STREET, STREET

One Week Later from Honolulu-Return of the Expedition to Micronesta—Advices from the United States.

We have received, by the way of San Franciscothanks to Gregory & Co.—advices from Honolulu to the 4th ult.

The Polynesian of that date says :-

We received on Fee-day our regular mail of the 5th of betober from New York, and by Gregory's farress, fif-cen days later intelligence, by the Nicaragua route, in dependence of the mail. We have a New York Herald of the with of October, which was received here in forty days, be in five days shorter time than advices have ever been

We take the following from the same paper:— We take the following from the same paper:—
The ship Valparaiso touched in the channel going out, on Tuesday, the 23d November, and remained aground until the next tide, when she hauled off without damage. She could have gone out with ease at high water or even high tide, but the pilot who took her out was deceived in her draught by about one foot, and thence the accident. In going out through the crowd of shipping, the V. ran foul of the Hibernia and carried away about six feet of her foreward, to repair which she was detained a couple of yard, to repair which she was detained a couple of days, but sailed on the 25th November for New Hed-ford, with a full cargo of oil, bone and passengers. Very few accidents have occurred in this harbor among the shipping, although crowded nearly full.

The sugar crop commenced on those plantations where the cane blossoms, and from present appearances a large yield will result from the favorable season the planters have enjoyed, so far as weather has been concerned. The unusual drought of 1851 destroyed much cane; but there has been no lack of rain the present year. We have heard persons, who have visited the plantations on Kanai, say that heavier crops were never witnessed than were growing there a few weeks since.

Advices were received in Honolulu on the 3d of Doc., in thirty-eight days from New Orleans, by seven days the shortest time ever made between the two places.

Monday the 20th of Nov. was observed in the Hawaiian Kingdom as the ninth anniversary of the joint declaration of Great Britain and France to respect the independence of this kingdom. Public offices were closed during the day, and at 12 o'clock, noon, a salute was fired from the battery on the punchbowl. In the evening a court was held at the palace, which was numerously attended. A large number of presentations were made, among which that of the newly organized company of the Hawaiian Guard attracted special attention. After the presentation, Capt. McDuffie addressed His Majesty as follows:— THE POREIGN GUARD AND THE KING

be presentation, Capt. McDunae
esty as follows:—
structure of the lst Hawaiian Guard to
Suns—In presenting the lst Hawaiian Guard to
Suns—In presenting the lst Hawaiian Guard to your Majesty, permit me, on behalf of the associa-tion whom I have the honer of representing, to assure your Majesty, that we fully appreciate your kind expressions to the foreign residents, for their promptness in tendering their services to maintain, promptness in tendering their services even by force of arms, the laws of your Majesty's government and the peace and good order of the

community.

Believing that properly organized militia should
be regarded as the great bulwark of defence and security for the support of the laws and independence
of your Majesty's kingdom, we have organized ourselves into a company, fully aware that we are liable
to be called upon at any time that our services may
he required.

be required.

Congratulating your Majesty on the continued prosperity of your kingdom, and the continued friendly relations existing with the most powerful of foreign nations, whose citizens and subjects are comingled and united as brothers with faithful subjects in the organization I am now repremingled and united as prothers with faithful subjects of your Majesty, in the organization I am now representing, we have the honor of presenting your Majesty our assurance of high respect and esteem.

To which his Majesty was pleased to reply as fol-

To which his Majesty was pleased to reply as follows:—
I am very glad to see you, Capt. McDuffie, and other officers and soldiers of the Hawaiian Guard. I take this occasion to thank you all, as well as the other foreigners, who on a late occasion mustered in arms in support of my authority, of law and order. I am pleased to know that these are the objects of your voluntary military organization. I shall rely upon your assistance in the hour of need; and I shall recommend you to my Lieutenant General, Prince Liholiho, and the Governor of Oahu. I consider your spontaneous manifestation in favor of my government a fresh guarantee of my independence, of the acknowledgment of which, by two great nations, this is the anniversary. Gentlemen of the Hawaiian Guard, I repeat my thanks to you, one and all.

A tasteful collation was served in the palace at 10 o'clook, after which the company dispersed, and the observance of the anniversary closed. The new constitution was to go into effect on the 6th of December.

THP MISSIONARY EXPEDITION TO MICRONESIA.

(From the Honolulu Polynesian, Dec. 4.]
The safe return of the schooner Caroline, on Sunylast, after an absence of four and a half months, day last, after an absence of four and a half months, was a welcome event to many in this community. Rev. Messrs. Clark and Kekela returned in her, bringing with them two natives of Pitt's Island for the purpose of instruction, to return again to their country at some future time.

Our readers will recollect that the Caroline sailed hence on the 15th of July last, for the purpose of conveying to Micronesis the Rev. Messrs. Snow, Culick and Strees with their wives and two me-

Gulick, and Sturges, with their wives, and two natives of the Hawaiian Islands, with their wives, as teachers, to establish a mission in that extensive archipelago under the patronage of the A. B. C. F.M., in conjunction with the Hawaiian Missionary

So little was known about that portion of the globe, that some anxiety was felt in regard to their reception, safety, &c., which has been removed by the return of the Caroline, and the entire success of

the expedition.

We had hoped to give our readers a more extended account of this interesting trip, with details of the We had hoped to give our readers a more extended account of this interesting trip, with details of the many things which occurred of interest to them; but have only room at present to find place for the following very brief outline, as furnished to us by Mr. Clark, who went and returned in the Caroline. By it our readers will see how the missionaries were received, and how located for the present.

Strong's Island, upon which Rev. Mr. Snow is located, is in lat. 5 N., lon. 164 E., and Ascension is three hundred miles to the porthwest and in the

three hundred miles to the northwest and in the midst of an extensive group, not yet explored with reference to missionary operations. The population reference to missionary operations. The population of Strong's Island is estimated at one thousand five hundred souls, and Ascension at five thousand. As intimated in the Polynesian when this expedition sailed, we shall look for a speedy increase of intercourse between these islands and that archipelago, and for the gradual extension of commercial relations with that hitherto almost unknown region. By a notice in the Friend, an opportunity to send to Ascension is announced, in two or three weeks,

to Ascension is announced, in two or three weeks, by the whaleship Isaac Howland, Captain West, for which ship a letter-bag will be found at the Post

Mr. EDITOR:—
The following letter was written without any thought of publishing; but owing to rugged weather and sea-sickness, I was unable to write as much as I desired, and have concluded, therefore, to send a copy to you for early insertion in the Polynevian. In this way the intelligence will be conveyed to all for whom it was intended, and to many others who may feel an interest in the Micronesta mission. You will oblige me by giving it an early insertion.

Yours, &c.,

E. W. C.

NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN, Nov. 2, 1852.

REV. A. THURSTON—
As all the members of the society of which you are
President will feel auxious to hear the results of the
voyage to Micronesia, as soon as possible after the
return of the Caroline, I have concluded to write you. that it may be ready to go by the first mail after we reach Honolulu. I must be brief, as I have other writing to do before I reach home. You will hear

particulars by and bye.

Our voyage has, on the whole, been prosperous thus far, and its object secured, even beyond expec-

We arrived at Tari Tari, or Pitt's Island, one of the Kings Mill group, in 17 days from Kunai. At Tari Tari, or Makin, we spent five days. We found here several white men, mostly English, engaged in collecting cocoanut oil. Some of them had lived in different parts of the group seven or eight years. They received us in a friendly manner, as din also the authorities and people of the island. From them we gained much information respecting the Kings Mill group. We found no obstacles which we regarded as insurmountable to establishing a mission here. One of the greatest difficulties, at first, would be a want of the knowledge of the language, or of suitable interpreters. To remedy this difficulty, in some measure, we have brought with us, at their own request, two young men, natives of Tari Tari. We hope they may become belpers in introducing the gospel to their countrymen. The number of people in the whole group, according to the best information we could obtain, is about 50,000.

From this place, we were eleven days in making Strong's Island, six hundred miles. We here found only three white men. Mr. Kirkland, the principal foreigner, came out to pilot in our vesel, and seemed much gratified at our arrival, and continued to afford his aid and use his influence in our favor.

We seen had a formal interview with King George. We arrived at Tari Tari, or Pitt's Island, one of the

much gratified at our arrival, and continued to afford his aid and use his influence in our favor.

We soon had a formal interview with King George, which was quite satisfactory. Before our arrival, we had been led to consider the subject of dividing our number and taking a station both here and at Ascension, and had nearly come to the decision so to id, if circumstances should favor it on arrival. We amount a supervised, therefore, when we research as the supervised of the s somewhat surprised, therefore, when we retenilies and one only, with one native family, should top here. He had expressed this wish to Mr. Kirk f, even before we saw him. He consented, how-r, that, if the other families could not remain at ension, they might come back here, as a tempo-arrangement. But he seemed quite in earned one family to stop—gave a good site for a house,

and engaged to put one up. On further intercourse with this patriarchal king, we were much interested in him, and cannot but hope that he is not far from the kingdom. At a formal meeting of the mission, we decided unanimously to occupy this post, and Mr. and Mrs. Snow and Opunui and wife were designated for this island, with their own cheerful acquiescence. But it was thought best we should all visit Ascension.

signated for this island, with their own cheerful acquiescence. But it was thought best we should all visit Ascension.

After remaining at Strong's Island nearly six days, we sailed for Ascension, and were nine days in making the passage—three hundred miles—calms and squalls of rain. We found things at Ascension much as we expected, plenty of white men, and many of them not of the most elevated sort. We anchored first in the windward harbor, in the Materalein tribe, but subsequently decided to established the mission in the south harbor, in the Kittie tribe. The reasons were, 1st, a greater number of vessels anchor here. 2d. A better class of foreigners are collected in this tribe, who seemed decidedly friendly to our object. 3d. The authorities are more efficient, and promised better protection. As a good deal of hostility exists between the two tribes, our main difficulty was in getting away from the windward tribe, without giving offence and exciting jealousy. But we promised the king and chiefs that missionary labor should be extended to their tribe as soon as possible. After spending a little more than three weeks at Ascension, we left our brethren and sisters, Mr. and Mrs. Sturges, and Mr. and Mrs. Gulick, and Kasilkaula and wife, comfortably situated in their "own hired house," with a wide field of usefulness before them.

We retured to Strong's Island, touching at Wel-

Kanikaula and wife, comfortably situated in their "own hired house," with a wide field of usefulness before them.

We retured to Strong's Island, touching at Wellington or Duperrey Island on our way. Some interesting incidents in regard to this island, I must reserve until another time.

We found King George waiting impatiently for our return. He had fears that we should not be back, as we were gone longer than we anticipated. He welcomed our return, and seemed to be a father to his people, although he has the most absolute power in his hands. Such deference as is paid to him by his subjects I never saw paid to any mere man, though without any apparent haughtiness on his part. He is a model of unostentations simplicity. He talks and understands broken English quite well. I had repeated conversations with him, and was surprised to find his high tone of feeling on moral subjects. On spiritual subjects, his mind is, of course, dark; but on Captain H.'s explaining to him our morning and evening worship, he remarked, "It's first rate." On asking him what I should say to our Hawaiian King in answer to his letter of introduction, he said: "Tell him I will be a father to Mr. and Mrs. Snow." He kept our vessel well supplied with breadfruit, cocoañuts, &c.

On our second visit to Strong's Island, we spent nine days, and sailed for home October 15th. We left at Strong's Island the whale ship Narragansett, of Nantucket, Captain Coleman. Captain C. had his wife and two children with him—a son and daughter—the son about ten years old, and the daughter thirteen or fourteen—a very pleasant family. We spent an evening on board; Mr, Snow sang, and the daughter played the melodeon, a taste of civilized life which Mr. and Mrs. Snow did not expect to enjoy quite so soon at Strong's Island.

Very truly yours,

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIED,
In Honolulu, Dec. 1st, at the residence of Capt. Brown,
in Nuuanu Valley, by Rev. S. C. Damon, Capt. John P.
Hempstead, of New London, Ct., to Miss Harriet Layman,
of West Australia, N. Holland.

of West Australia, N. Holland.

DIED,
In Honolulu, Nov. 28th, Sabbath evening, at the residence of Dr. Lathrop, Colonel W. A. Raker, of Sacramento City, California, and late of New Orleans.
In Honolulu, Saturday night, Nov. 27th, Capt. Burch, of New London, master of ship Vesper. His funeral took place Sabbath afternoon, at 5 o'clock, at the Bethel. A large concourse of ship masters were in attendance.
In Honolulu, Nov. 27, the youngest son of Mr. W. A. Crawford.

Crawford.

In Lahaina, Nov. 8. Jane Huntley, youngest daughter of Captain John and Martha Manmaring, aged 7 years.

On board ship James Manry, of consumption, Truman R. Stephens, of Newtown, Long island, N. Y.

Killed by a whale, in the Ochotak Sea, Aug. 16, William H. Holmes, aged 29 years, first officer of ship Hellespent, He was buried on the following day on the western shore of Kamechatka.

Lost overboard, Oct. 20, Emah Antoine, a Portuguese, a native of St. Antoine, Cape Verde, aged 28 years.

Lost overboard from ship George, of N. B., Marion, a Spaniard, aged 20, a native of Gnam.

Later from Tahiti.

FRENCH EXPEDITION AGAINST THE NAVIGATOR

FRENCH EXPEDITION AGAINST THE NAVIGATOR ISLANDS.

By the arrival of the American schooner Velasco in forty days from Huahuie, one of the Society Islands, the San Francisco Echo has received some late and interesting intelligence.

A small weekly journal, called the Messager de Tahitt, has been established in the Islands. It is printed in French and Kanaka.

According to private letters, the Governor of the French possessions in Oceanica was on the point of sending an expedition against the Navigator Islands, to punish the natives for the insult they had put upon the missionaries and French traders. The covette Moselle was destined for that point. She would take a number of troops on board, to compel respect for the laws of nations.

The Echo calls the attention of the merchants and navigators of San Francisco to the establishment of

navigators of San Francisco to the establishment of commercial marts, with every possible facility for trade offered by the Governor of the port of Papeete.

The construction of a dock and railway for the repair of vessels at the same port has proved of very great utility. A number of vessels have aircady been hauled up and repaired at a comparatively small expense.

The officers of the Swedish frigate Eugenie, which arrived at Papeete from this port on the 14th of September, met with a brilliant reception. She loft the Islands on the 25th of the same month, to con-

nue her cruise around the world.

The French ship Vesta, Captain Soubry, reached apeete, from San Francisco, via Honolulu, on the Papeete, from San France.

21st of October.

The French ship Primoguet, Captain Kerugore, with a cargo of provisions from Valparaiso,

the same day.
The French schooner La Fontaine, from San Francisco, was lost on the 27th of September, on a coral reef in Tapuna Roads.

Theatrical and Musical.

BOWERY TREATES.—The same bill of entertainment as that of last evening, is presented again, the manager perceiving that the house is crowded every right. Therefore, the new nautical drama of the "Lost Ship," and the equestrian local drama of "Mike Martin," will be the features of this evening. They are both cast to the entire strength of the com-They are both cast to the entire strength of the com

BROADWAY THRATRE .- The excellent comedy entitled "All that Glitters is not Gold," will commence the entertainments, Mr. Conway sustaining the character of Stephen Plumb, and Mad. Ponisi that of Martha Gibbs. The wonderful Chinese artistes will next appear in a variety of feats of leger-demain, tumbling, &c., &c. One of the company will throw a head somerset, a feat never attempted

before.

Burron's Theatre.—The beautiful comedy of "Money," which will embrace in its cast nearly all the talented members of the company, will be the first piece. The scenery is rich, and the costumes are splendid. The amusing piece, "One Thousand Milliner's Wanted for the Gold Diggings in Australia," will conclude the entertainments. The orchestra will play several musical gems.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—The Irish drama entitled NATIONAL THEATRE.—The Irish drama entitled "Brian Borohme," with excellent scenery, will commence the entertainments this evening. The leading characters will be sustained by Mr. Jones and Mrs. Nichols. This piece will be succeeded by the "Lost Child," and the amisements will terminate with "Binks, the Bagman." The orchestra will play several beautiful pieces of music.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.-There cannot possibly be wallack's likelike.—There cannot possibly be a better entertainment given at any place of public amusement than that offered for this evening by Manager Wallack. His selections are always good, and hence his great success. The first piece is "Faint Heart never won Fair Lady," which will be followed by the favorite and excellent comedy of "Money." All of Wallack's inimitable company will appear

various characters. WHITE'S THEATRE OF VARIETIES.-The same ex-WHITE'S THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—The same ex-cellent entertainment which was given here last night, and which attracted a densely crowded house, is to be repeated this evening. It comprises the drama of the "Rake's Progress," and the farces of the "Loan of a Lover" and the "Lottery Ticket," each of which is cast to the full strength of the com-

American Museum.—This being the last day of Tom Thumb, it is presumed the museum will be crowded in every department. The pleasing pieces entitled "Faint Heart never won Fair Lady" and "Hop of my Thumb," are to be performed both this afternoon and evening.

Circus.-An afternoon and evening performanwill be given to-day, at the Amphitheatre. The programme announced is of an extremely divers fied and attractive character. Mons. La Thorne, Mr. Nathans, and the whole troupe, will appear.

Christy's Opera House.—The programm nounced for to-night by Christy's Minstrels. prises, among other attractive features, the plaintive melody of "My Old Kentucky Home, Good Night." Wood's Minstrels.—This popular band of min-strels offer another diversified programme for this evening. The lecture on "Woman's Rights," and the new song of "Farewell, Kitty Dear," will be re-

BANYARD'S HOLY LAND and RISLEY'S THAMES are to be exhibited at their respective halls this aftermon and evening. Those who cannot afford time to see them in the evening should go this afternoon. ROBERT HELLER is as successful as ever with his scirées of magic. The programme he advertises for this evening is very attractive.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

One Week's Later Intelligence. Confirmation of the Resignation of President Arista.

STATE OF THE REPUBLIE. Se., Se. &c.

[From the Havana Diario de la Marina, Jan. 19.] By the Spanish bark Carisuan we have received our Vera Cruz files up to the 12th inst. Their contents are interesting in the extreme, as may be seen from the abundant extracts which we this day present our readers The termination of the crisis is fast approaching. Arist has been carried away by the revolutionary current. It appears, nevertheless, that the pronunciados insist upon the complete adoption of the Jalisco plan, the triumph of which appears, at present, to be unquestionably certain.

Vana Cauz, Jan. 11, 1852.

The mails which reached our city resterday, from the

city of Mexico, fully confirm the report which was spread yesterday, that His Excellency, General Mariano Arista, had retired from the Presidency of the republic, and that Juan Bautista Cevallos, President of the Supreme Court

of Justice, was acting.

We take the following from the Siglo Die: y Nueve the 4th inst., with regard to the renunciation of General Arista, and his departure from the capital:—
"Yesterday the greatest uncertainty still reigne

throughout the city. The excitement of all parties was intense, and it was generally supposed that General

"The persons fearing revolutionary excesses were averse to the withdrawal of his Excellency. The cabinet was anxious to obtain the true state of public feeling and opinion, and for this purpose a long conference was held with the principal members of Congress—chiefly with the committees of the Treasury Department. The gov. ernment having at length come to the conclusion that extraordinary power could not be obtained, General Arista resolved to abdicate the Presidency. "This resolution soon became publicly known, and alarm"

ing rumors were set afoot. These, however, found but little credit—so little that in the evening a very numerous audience filled the theatre. It was assured that ther would be a movement on the part of Arista and his friends to proclaim a dictatorship, and that others were prepared establish the Guadalajara plan. All this was unfound ed. Public tranquility remained undisturbed throughout the capital, thanks, probably, to the efforts of Governor Agearate, of Commander General Garcia Conde, and of all the commanders of the garrison troops.

Society, in the Baraar Coffee House, and at the German

"There were a number of armed foreigners at the Great Society, in the Baraar Coffee House, and at the German Club, assembled there for the sole purpose of protecting their property, in case there should be any disturbance. "Gen. Arista left the palace at half-past one o'clock in the morning, in his coach, with an escort of fifty men belonging to the police squadron, and a corps from the fifth regiment. His Excellency was accompanied by two adjutants. We do not know the direction he has taken. "Mr. Juan Bautista Cevallos, President of the Supreme Court of Justice, entered the palace at midnight, called there by the government, and we understand that Gen. Arista has left his resignation in the hands of that gentleman, to be by him presented to Congress; and he also executed an instrument entrusting him, in conformity with the constitution, with the duties of the executive. "Both Houses have been summoned to meet at ten o'clock this morning, and it may be that in the course of the present session a President protein, may be appointed.
"At present the majority of Congress appear to be in favor of preserving order, and the chances are that the said Gen. Cevellos will be elected.
"The new government recognizes a legalorigin; and what has taken place during the last three days proves that the population at large are anxious to maintain peace, order and legality."

CUSTOM HOUSES.

The House of Representatives has approved the government proposition to effect a reform in the custom houses.

DUTIES ON SUGAR.
In our supplement of this day we publish a petition of

DUTIES ON SUGAR.

In our supplement of this day we publish a petition of several freeholders and landowners of Jalapa, asking for protection in the manufacture of sugar. We have already, on another occasion, stated to our readers that the authorities proposed eshablishing a duty upon foreign sugar which might ensure our readers that in the tariff of custom house duties shortly to be given to the public, ample satisfaction is given to that demand.

We learn by telegraph that Minon's troops have been completely routed by those of Guadslajara. God grant this be the last blood shed.

this be the last blood shed.

QUERETARO.

We have also been informed by telegraph of the arrival of Colonel Senorio, in Queretaro, at the head of eight hundred men, disposed to support the plan of Guadalajara. It is more than probable that the seeds of revolution are beginning to burst forth in the province of San Luis.

is more than probable that the seeds of revolution are beginning to burst forth in the province of San Luis.

GOVERNMENT OF MEXICO.

Virial Gerz, Jan. 12, 1853.

We are informed that the Commander General yesterday received a communication from the government which has been substituted in the place of Arista. for the parpose of knowing whether the authority of the new President would be recognized in that city. We are also informed that the answer given him, also by an express messenger, is in accordance with the principles proclaimed in this city on the 28th ult., and that in consequence the government of Mexico must confer with General Lraya, the only acknowledged chief of the revolution. The cabinet of Mr. Cevallon is formed as follows:—General Blanco, Secretary of War; Mr. Ladron de Gusvaro, in the Treasury Mr. Fuentes, Secretary of Justice.

These names clearly show the future course of things—change of men but not change of principles. No reform is to be expected in the order of things. The same necessities are pressing us, the same causes of revolution are alive. But this government is to be still more ephametral than that of Arista, and will very soon disappear, to give place to the plan proclaimed at Jalisco, to the dissolution of a Congress which has not proved itself worthy of the confidence of the country, and to the appointment of a President in conformity with the vote of the people. We have seen a number of circulars, enamating from a certain personage, now an intimate friend of the government established at Mexico, as he was yesterday of Mr. Mariano Arista. These recommendations have created considerable laughter, both of foes and of supporters, as it is everywhere well known that his sole object is not to lose a salary of two hundred and fifty dollars, which he now has. PRONUNCIAMENTOS.

FRONUNCIAMINTOS.

The Mexico City papers state that at Jacala there at two hundred pronuncials in favor of the Jalisco plan marching upon Zimapan. Colonel Dara "sconounced" if favor of the revolution at Pachuca, on the 2d instanwith 250 men, (infantry.) and 50 dragoons.

REMARKS OF THE DIARIO.

To the foregoing Mexican news we would add that, according to our private correspondence, which is worthy of full credit, Mexico was every moment expected to "pronunce" in favor of General Santa Anna and the Gundalajara plan. Generals Sala and Lomberlini were to be at the head of this movement. Should this announcement be confirmed by facts, the Presidency of Mr. Cevallos would indeed be short-lived, though confirmed by the House of Representatives.

ouse of Representatives.

Meanwhile, Colonel Robles had left Mexico on his way of Guadalajara, the bearer, it is supposed, of a parliato Guadalajara, the hearer, it is supposed, of a parliamentary mission.

It is said that General Well was anxiously awaited at Vera Cruz, to take command of the troops of the promoticulos, among which those constituting the garrison of Castle Perote are now to be numbered. This chief is considered as the agent and representative of Santa Anna. His presence and well-known energy will certainly give weight and strength to the movement.

INTELLIGENCE FROM SONOBA .- The following intelligence received by way of San Francisco, is explana-tory of some of the reports relative to the movements under Raousset de Boulbon received by way of Vers

under Raousset de Boulbon received by way of vera Cruz —
The Echo de Pacifique has received the following items from Sonora, by the brig Cornella, arrived from Manatlau. Disagreements had taken place between the soldiers and officers of the French force under Raousset de Boulbon, in consequence of which the soldiers entered into a parley with General Blauco, which terminated by the General's offering them \$11,000 as indemnity, and to facilitate their leaving the country; this they accepted in addition \$15,000 was given to the company under command of M. de Findeny.

Raeusset preserves his firmness, and has never shrunk from any danger or difficulty be has had to encounter. He is now at Mazatlan seriously wounded, having received a built through the arm in the affair at Rermoullio. Forty Frenchmen are at Mazatlan uniting for passage to

ceived a ball through the arm in the affair at Hermoello. Forty Frenchmen are at Mazailan waiting for passage to this place, and a great many have taken the overland route for the same destination. Twenty odd wounded ones remained at Hermoeillo. The Morieans themselves speak in the highest terms of their French availants. Several Polish officers fought on the side of Blanco, nearly all of whom were wounded. They received the same attention from the French as was be towed on their own wounded, as did likewise the Mexicans, no distinction being shown. The French held possession of Hermoeillo several days after the defeat of Blanco, and religiously respected private property and persons. The

norsing several days after the detect of Blanco, and cell-diously respected private property and persons. The fexican population speak highly in their praise. A rich specimen of aliver, from the Arisona mine, has con exhibited to the editor of the Echo dia Pacifique, t is nearly pure, and speaks much in layor of the wealth of the mines, which are very large, and laws not been orked since the Spanish dominion. Thirty two Frenchmen arrived as passengers on the orked since the Spanish dominion Thirty two Frenchmen arrived as pas-ornelis. They were part of Baousset's f

Mr. Walsh's Visit to Mearagua. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

SIM—In reply to the letter which you published, from
the highest possible source in Nicaragua, I can only
ay at present, that it conveys an impression which is
von loulerously false. This will be made apparent in
use time. Your obedient servant,
Wagneroro, Jan. 27, 1853. R. M. WALSIL.

Naval Intelligence.
USHID STATES SHAMER WALKER arrived here yesterday, in two days from Boston. The following are her officers—Lient. Commonding, B. F. sends Acting Moster, J. B. McCauley, Surgeon, W. S. Bishop, Passed Midshipmon, J. M. Bradford, S. S. Bassett, R. C. Dayadi, Smire Engineer, A. C. Stimers: Assistant do. W. A. Nones, G. E. Shock, C. Lindsley, Braughtsman, Win. F. Shork.

Prof. Bache has discontinued, for this season, the survey of the harbor of Savannah. It will be re-sumed in the spring.

Highly Interesting from Cuba

OUB HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE HAVANA, Jan. 22, 1853. More Particulars Respecting the Outrage on Mr. Boylan, an English Subject—Release from Prison of the Belgian Consul at Santiago de Cuba -Condemnation of the Slave Schooner Venus-Dismissal of Galiano from the Post of Political

Secretary, &c.
With reference to the communications which have been addressed to you hence, and from St. Jago de Cuba, respecting the outrage recently committed at the latter place upon Mr. Philip Boylan, a British merchant, of the highest respectability, and who has been established fifteen years at that place, during which long period he has succeeded in obtaining for himself a position of peculiar eminence in the good will and estimation of all classes of the community and whose banishment from that city, (at the instigation of a clique, composed of those who are de facto the governors of the province, they having completely gained the upper hand of General Medinilla,) has caused universal astonishment and regret.

I now enclose to you a copy of the translation of a letter which, after much difficulty, I obtained from an intimate friend of Mr. Martin Gallano, the gov ernment or political secretary, to whom it was ad dressed by Mr. Arango, the Supreme Magistrate of Santiago de Cuba and Eastern province of the Island. The letter will speak for itself; and it also speaks volumes in demonstrating the danger to which the lives and properties of American citizens residing in Cuba are daily exposed, under the rule of the men who have so unworthily succeeded those who governed under the administration of the up right, honest General Don José de la Concha.

THE RECENT OF THE REAL AUDIENCIA OF THE EASTERN PRO

VINCE OF THE ISLAND OF CURA, TO DON MARTIN GALIANO, POLITICAL SECRETARY, HAVANA.

[THANSLATION.]

SANTIAGO DE CURA, Dec. 29, 1852.

MY DEAR FRUND.—The bearer is Mr. l'hilip Boylan, of this Commune, a very honest person, attending exclusively to his mercantile affairs, and who, owing to his steadiness and irreprehensible conduct, notwithstanding his being still very young, has been able to collect a respectable capital. Notwithstanding his good qualities, and his having been absent six months—being just returned from Europe with a cargo for his own account to the amount of \$66,000—he finds that they have forced him to remove from his domiell for political causes; and as this may have resulted from wrong information, it not being probable nor at all likely that Mr. Boylan should mix in anything of the nature of revolution, since besides his being European, he possesses considerable interests in the island, being morcover of a quiet, conciliatory and respectable character towards the authorities, I recommend him to you very particularly, so that if it is in your power you may obtain his return to his domicil, and avoid in this way the ruin of his large interests, which will be unavoidable if he is banished from Cuba.

I remain, &c., ("signed.) J. M. ARANGO.

You must bear in mind that the foregoing letter is from the Supreme Magistrate of the Eastern province

from the Supreme Magistrate of the Eastern province of Cuba. Mr. Boylan could not have received a higher testimonial. But this was not the only one. I understand he came to lay his case before the Captain General at Havana, fully provided with similar documents from all the local constituted authorities and respectable people of St. Jago de Cuba, who did not hesitate representing his case to be a flagrant out-rage, and himself a victim to the scandalous and infamous intrigue. You will hardly credit that the Captain-General of Cuba would dare, in the face of such convincing proof of Mr. Boylan's entire innocence as to his having in any way made himself obnoxious to the government, to confirm the arbitrary conduct of General Medinilla, and yet he has so far done so as to send Mr. Boylan his passport to leave the island. That this, and the many other unprovoked outrages which have recently been committed on British subjects residing in Cuba, is in remitted on British subjects residing in Cuba, is in re-taliation for the capture of Spanish vessels, and the endeavors of the British cruisers to interfere with all those engaged in the slave trade, there cannot be the slightest doubt; and it now only remains to be seen how far the English government will permit such outrages to be continued upon peaceable subjects of Her Majesty Queen Victoria residing in Cuba.

There will be a great many persons in the United States happy to learn, and it really affords me sin-cere satisfaction to be able to communicate the first intelligence, that the Belgian Consul at Santiago de Cuba, Mr. Verbonggeh, who has now been con-

ntrengence, that the Begjan Consul at Santago de Cuba, Mr. Verbonggeh, who has now been con-fined upwards of two years in a fort at that place, the result of another infamous and atrocious conspiracy has at length, mainly through the direct and earnest interference of the upright Judge Arango, been restored to liberty, and the lawsuit, which had accumulated to \$50,000, been decided against his columnictors.

accumulated to \$59,000, been decreased against calcumniators.

Another piece of information will be also received by the levelible traffic in those who abominate the horrible traffic in I have just learned that the slave schooner slaves. I have just learned that the slave schooner Venus is condemned, and sentenced by the Mixed Court to be broken up and burnt. This result is to Court to be broken up and burnt. This result is to be ascribed to the fact that the case against her was so clear that her owners abandoned her; and this is the same vessel that Luna, the Captain of the Port. permitted to leave Havana during the night. The owners of the other two, at the instigation of parties in high places, are defending their cases; and the probability is that the poor old Marquis de Esteva, the President of the Mixed Commission, will not dare to condemn them; and the consequence will be a difference of opinion between the British and Spanish jadges, which will result in a toss up for an arbitrator, who will decide with his chief, and, notwithstanding the palpable evidence indicating the illicit trade in which they were engaged, both those vessels will be set at liberty.

were engaged, both those vessels will be set at liberty.

P. S.—The political secretary. Don Martin Galiano, has received his congé; such is the rumor currently reported this day or two past. It appears the government at Madrid do not approve some of his late extraordinary anties, and have turned him out. He will remain in charge of the secretaryship until his successor arrives. He is expected in the first steamer from Spain.

General Pierce Declines a Public Reception

General Pierce Declines a Public Reception.

The following communication from his Excellency, the Governor of Massachusetts, was received in the Scuale on the 27th inst:—

Council Chamber, Jan. 27, 1853.

To the President of the Seasing—
In compliance with the request of the two branches of the Legislature, contained in a joint order of the 20th instant, Laddressed to the Hon. Franklin Pierce, President elect of the United States, a communication, of which the following is a copy, tendering to him the hospitalities of the Commonwealth:—

Executive Department,

Council Chamber, Jan. 22, 1853.)

Sim—I have the honer to transmit to you the accompanying copy of an order of both branches of the Legislature of this Commonwealth, requesting the Governor to trader to you the hospitalities of Massachusetts, when on your way to Washington." It gives me sincere pleasure to be the medium of this communication, and, with an assurance of any cordial concurrence in these proceedings of the Seante and House of Representatives, to express my personal desirct that you will account the hospitalities of the Seante and House of Representatives, to express my personal desirct that you will account the hospitalities of the Commonwealth in such manner as may be most agreeable to you.

My senior Aid-de-Camp, Col. Lincoln, is charged with the delivery of this communication in person, and will receive any ropply to it you may be pleased to malle.

My senior Aid-te-Camp, Col. Lincoln, is charged with the delivery of this communication in person, and will receive any reply to it you may be pleased to make.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. CLIFFORD.

To Hon. PRENKEN PRINCE, President elect, &c.

Lon the receipt of this communication by the President elect, at his residence in Concord, he was just leaving for a brief visit to this city. On his arrival here, he did not the knoor to wait on me and reply in person to the invitation which had been tembered to him; he expressed his high appreciation of the generous kindness which had been manifested towards him by the two branches of the Legislature, and desired that thanks for their hepitable intentions should be conveyed to them. But for reasons arising out of his recent domestic hereavement, which had more fully expressed in his conveniention to the municipal authorities of Boston, he felt constrained, respectfully, to decline the invitation of the communication, the second of the constrained, respectfully, to decline the invitation of the

mmenwealth.
While it is a source of regret that we are thereby de while it is a source of regret that we are thereby de prived of an opportunity to manifest our respect for a distinguished feliou-citizen of New England, who is about to enter upon the arduous and responsible duties of the high office to which the people have called him, the mo-lives which have prompted his determination cannot hall to increase our respect for his character, and to deepen the sympathy which his great sorrow has awakened in all our hearts.

THE DEATH PENALTY IN MASSACHUSETTS. The Draft Penalty in Massachuserrs.— Last year a law was passed by the Legislature, to the effect that a person found guilty of murder, or any other crime, the penalty of which was death, should be kept in the State prison one year, at the expiration of which time, the executive could issue a warrant for execution. The Seaste, yesterday morn-ing, passed to a third reading, an act to repeal the law, by a vote of 32 to 5.—Boston Herald, Jan. 23.

FIRE IN NORTHVILLE.-We learn from the Worcester Spy that the lower mill in Northville, in that city, occupied by Mesers. Taft & Gleason, in the reamfacture of copying presses and steel wrenches, was totally consumed, with its contents, on the 23d hat. The owners were insured for \$3,400 on the building, and \$3,000 on the stock, which will pro-hably cover from two-thirds to three-quarters of the

Mn. King's Hearry, -We understand that a letter has been received in this city, from one of the party which accompany Colonel King, written at key West, and dated the 22d, which states that he had a very pleasant passage, and that his health was much improved.—Washington Union, Jan. 25.

New Illustrated Periodicals. Let us have pictures. Once upon a time, not very long ago, our ancestors used to affect a superindifference to the art of the designer, were a Derer or a Cellini—the proper aim of a woodcut, in their belief, was to amuse children. Picture books and story-books went together to the nursery -the adult mind would have deemed itself depraved by the study of either. We are grown wiser sino then. As in literature, we of the present time es-chew great, heavy follos, and demand that the toughest dishes of metaphysics or political economy be served up to us à la sauce piquante, so that the wrinkles of thought may not unfrequently, in the perusal, yield to the kindly influence of mirth. So in art, we have laid aside the fulse pride of our forefathers, and condescend to admit that a wood cut, however rude, throws no inconsiderable light on a

narrative, and that mere words and sentences, how

ever skilfully handled, can never convey so truthful

or so lasting an impression of a scene or a face as the scantlest portraiture by the designer's pencil.

Illustrations are becoming necessary accompani-

ments to histories, novels, poems, and magazinesthey can only be dispensed with in works of pure ab-

struct science. Most of the standard editions of the

great writers of the day are illustrated-a few years

ence, we shall refuse to admit any work to our

library in which the engraver has not had a share. Meanwhile, periodicals are turning to good account the popular taste for engravings and wood cuts. We have now on our table several of the latest issues of illustrated papers and magazines. The January number of the London Art Journal. now in its sixteenth year, fully sustains its past high character. Mr. Ward is introduced to a large circle of acquaintance by an excellent engraving of his "South Sea Bubble," which reminds us not a little of Hogarth. We hastily turn over the leave to Mr. Leslie's "Uncle Toby and the Widow"-a charming plate-in which all the life-like expression of the original is happily preserved. One hardly knows which to admire most—the puzzled phiz of honest Toby, or the coquettish minois of Mr. Wadman's relict. Nor should an exquisite plate of Mr. Bell's "Children in the Wood" pass without a word of eulogium on the softness of its outline and the perfect art with which the light is managed. In wood cuts this number of the Art Journal cannot compete with other publications which we shall

mention presently, though the portrait of Nicholas Poussin is by no means the worst of the series of the

great masters of art.

The first rank in illustrated periodicals is undoubtedly occupied by the Illustrated Magazine of Art, of which the first number appeared a few days ago. It is published, we understand, simultaneously at New York and London, by the parties who got up the Exhibitor of the Exhibition of All Nations, in 1851. We have seldom seen more perfect wood cuts than Gilbert's "Royal Family," or "Dr. Johnson Reading the Manuscript of the Vicar of Wakefield to Goldsmith," by the same artist. The figure of the "Duke" in the former is a triumph of art. Greater fidelity to nature could not be attained by the painter in oil. Nor is the scene at Goldsmith's lodgings, in Green Arbor Court, less truthful or less suggestive. How pregnant with meaning the satisfied look of the bluff doctor, no complacent critic at any time! How life-like the sulky aspect of Goldsmith's face, admirably depict ing the fretful uneasiness of the author, listening to the perusal of his own manuscript! Geoffrey Chaucer glows before us in the copy of an old portrait which accompanies his life. Nor are the likenesses of Goldsmith (by Gilbert) or Wellington, less praise worthy performances. The human face divine has never received a more perfect rendering than in the pages of this magazine. All the power, all the effect of chiaroscuro which skillful artists can throw into wood engraving, is here exemplified. The text is from experienced and popular pens, and embraces a large variety of subjects, combining all the excellencies of the old Penny Magazine with the new-born qualities of the "monthly" and the "review.' The article on an English daily paper will be found interesting by all. The only fault we have to find is the absence of local matter. No magazine of this nature can succeed in this country, unless it contains both articles and illustrations of local interest to

Americans. The publisher of the "Illustrated Magazine of Art" has sent us the first number of the "History of the Painters of all Nations," containing a sketch of the life and works of Albert Durer, with wood engravings of a few of his principal performances. We admirers of the famed Albert. For the time in which he lived, we are ready to concede that he possessed a remarkable share of talent; but judging him independently of extenuating circumstances of time and place, we cannot sympathise with those who extol his merits in highflown language. Hence, we could have wished that M. Blanc had chosen a master of more unquestionable popularity to commence his work; but, this consideration apart, we must admit that he has ful. filled his task with conscientious fidelity, and no small skill. His narrative is full and interesting. The plates-copies on wood from steel etchings-are faithful, and exhibit to our mind both the qualities and the faults of Durer. To the libraries of lovers of art, the series, of which this is the initial number, will be a necessary complement.

Besides these, each number of Harper's Magazine contains several excellent cuts, illustrations of one of the worst attempts at biography ever published-Abbett's Life of Napoleon. Sartain also presents his readers with good plates; the one now before us -a plate of Claudit's likeness of the Duke-shows that the progress of art in America is commensurate with our progress in more practical pursuits.

The London Illustrated News has a large sale in New York: well deserved, indeed, as all who admire Gilbert's Death-bed of the Duke, will testify. Gleason's Pictorial is no unworthy rival of the London Elustrated and the Paris Elustration. The improvements which an increasing patronage has enabled the proprietor to make in the style of his cuts, render the Pictorial in every way worthy of the place it occupies in our drawing rooms. We can only wish it, and all the other periodicals we have mentioned. a measure of success commensurate with their des-

GEN. PIERCE AS UNITED STATES ATTORNEY .- It is well known that after declining to accept the office of Attorney General of the United States, at the hands of President Polk, Gen. Pierce was induced to enter upon the duties of United States District Attor ney for New Hampshire, the acceptance of that post being in accordance with his desire to remain in his own native State. Connected with the discharge of those duties, we learned a few facts, in conversation with an officer of the government, recently, illustrating the energy and faithfulness with which Gen. Pierce bas always executed all public trusts confided to him, and fernishing an additional guaranty for the faithful performance of every future official duty.

In the fall of 1846 quite a number of depredations upon the United States mails, in New Hampshire, were reported to the proper department at Washington, and the aid of the District Attorney, Gen. Pierce. was solicited, in endeavoring to detect the depredator. He at once took a lively interest in the matter, feeling mortified, as he expressed himself, that such stain should rest upon New Hampshire, and actually went out in person upon the unfortunate route, and travelled day and night until the "experiments" used for detection were crowned with success, by the arrest of the guilty party, and the recovery of all the money purloined from time to time on that route.

Superior Court -- Part 2d.

The Pilgrims to Mocen, &c.

OUR NEW HAMPSHIRM CORRESPONDE CONCORD, Jan. 87, 1858. False Rumors About the Cabinet-Time of General Pierce's Departure for Washington not yet De-cided on-Another Great Arrival of Pilgrims at Concord—A Fresh Supply of Tobacco, Pipes, Oysters and Schrieder, immediately expected there— The New Hampshire Congressional Nomina-

The Washington letter writers are again too fast. Gen. Pierce has not written any letter to Mr. Buchanan, soliciting his aid in making up the cabinet, nor to any other man. Nor has he expressed a preference for Gov. Marcy, or any other man, to Mr. Buchanan, or any other man, as the New York member of the cabinet. The General will probably make up his cabinet list a week or ten days before leaving for Washington; but it will not be officially annous until the fourth of March. The precise time of his departure is still undecided on. He will not probably leave here before the 15th of February, and may not start before the 25th.

Agreeably to previous notice given in the Herals there has been another great arrival of New York "hards" and "softs," besides a sprinkling of distinguished gentlemen from other sections of the Union, at the Eagle Hotel, yesterday and to day. On the register are entered the names of R. W. Judson, Ogdensburg, New York; Samuel H. Wales, Provi dence, Rhode Island, and Mr. Thomas, late Governor of Maryland. The following gentlemen arrived to-day; and their names having been accidentally omitted on the register, it would be doing injustice not to give them a prominent place in the HERALD:-Frederick Follett, New York Canal Commissioner; Hon. John Wheeler, Member of Congress clect from New York city; Hon. Mike Walsh, do.

missioner; Hon. John Wheeler, Member of Congress clect from New York city; Hon. Mike Walsh, do., do.; Mr. Vosburgh, of Albany, democratic elector; Messsra. Davis, McArthur, editor of the Budget, and Carroll, former editor, of Troy. Your corresp ndeat, "Pennacook," has frequently met each of these gentlemen in Washington, New York, Albany and Troy. He is now happy to welcome them to the banks of the "Merrymake," and trusts that their call on High Sachem Pierce will be pleasant, and their stay here satisfactory in every respect. (Mcm.—I am pleased to learn that Gen. P. has ordered a few extra boxes of Virginia tobacco, and several dozen new pipes. Major Gibson will also receive a fresh supply of Schreider and Prince's Bays by the afternoon train.) The democrats have completed their list of Congressional nominations, as follows:—Dist. No. I.—Hon. George W. Kittridge, of New Market, late Speaker of the House; he was renominated yesterday, and received sixty-three votes to forty-nine fee all others; old district now represented by Tuck, free soiler. Dist. No. 2.—Hon. George W. Morrison is the unanimous nominee, against Aaron P. Hughes, whig and free soiler, and present postmaster at Nashua; this district is composed of portions of those now represented by General C. H. Peaslee, democrat, and Jared Parkins, whig and free soiler, will doubtless renominate the latter. In No. 1 Mr. Tuck or J. P. Hale will be supported by him, and a portion of Mr. Perkins's. The whigs and free soilers will doubtless renominate the latter. In No. 1 Mr. Tuck or J. P. Hale will be supported by the "allies" against Dr. Kittridge. The prospect now is that the democrats will carry all three of the districts.

For the last two mornings the weather has been clear and cold, the thermometer, in a warm exposure, indicating four degrees at seven o'clock.

Just now there appear to be a great many whig office holders resigning their places, and democrats from the ranks of his own professed friends, in all such cases. There can be no doubt about this.

Reception of Thomas F. Meagher in Boston.
[From the Boston Courier, Jan. 25.]

The young orator, Thomas Francis Meagher, arrived in this city yesterday, in the noon train from Providence. There was quite a collection of persons assembled at the railway depot upon the arrival of the cars, but Mr. Meagher, without waiting to receive their salutation, took a private carriage, and, attended with one or two gentlemen, proceeded to the Revere House. Soon after reaching his hotel, a deputation of his countrymen waited upon him and presented to him an address of welcome, to which he made the following reply:—

Gentlemen—I thank you sincerely for the welcome you have given me to the city of Boston. To say more would imply that you esteemed a show of words beyond good feelings, and gave no credit for the secrets of the heart which find their way to the public which ensures their existence here and promises their growth among all races—I trust it will be my fortune so to acquit myself of the duties imposed by the citizen-hip to which I aspire, that hereafter none of you will have reason to regret the congratuations you this day tender me, or withdraw the confidence you cordially express. Though the strength I dedicated, in my own native land, to the cause of freedom, has been of no avail, and though, for this

i trust it will be my fortune so to acquit myself of the duties imposed by the citizenship to which Laspire, that hereafter none of you will have reason to regret the congratulations you this day tender me, or withdraw the confidence you cordially express. Though the strength I dedicated, in my own native land, to the cause of freedom, has been of no avail, and though, for this reason mainly, I decline the favors you are eager to bestow, yet I rejoice in such testimenies of friendahip as you have this moment handed me, since they tell me that you are not among the worshippers of mere success—an example of virtue not confined to this good city, but prevailing throughout the commonwealth—and the more creditable, since in the enjoyment of a great success you have great temptations to do homage only to the brighter fortunes of the world. "The actions of men are not to be judged by events—by success or by defeat. Had the liberties of Greece perished with Leonidas at Thermopyle, the glorious Sparta would have been still the same. Had the days of Marathon, Salamis and Platte been days of defeat instead of victory to Greece, the corator might still have eworn by the sacred memory of the dead." I am rejoiced to find you cherish sentiments like these—sentiments uttered by Robert Holmes, the venerable defender of John Mitchel, the kinsman of Robert Emmet. Hold good to these high sentiments, act upon them, distribute them among the people, let them go forth, and falling upon kindly soil, take root and reproduce in other climes, and it take no inspiration to foresee that, in the fruition of such blessings as you enjoy, privileged, endowed, ennobled as you are, even the poor country from whose boson I have been rudely taken, shall lift up her head, and with gladness gather in the harvest, the seed of which she has long since sown, watered with her tears, fed with her warment blood, and, in the coldes thours, nursed with the sunshine of her inextinguishable hope.

In the evening a supper was given to Mr. Meagher, at the Merch

Bold Escape,-Last week two officers from BULD ESCAPE.—Last week two officers from New Hampshire reached Albany, and procured a requisition from the Governor for the arrest of Luther M. Brown, who was indicted at Newburry, N. H., for counterfeiting. They proceeded to Buffalo, and learned he was teaching school, a few miles from the city, where they went, and entered his school, and handcuffed him in the midst of a recitation. In the evening they took the cars for Albany, having him well shackled. On Friday morning, the officers eyes being for a moment off of him, he rose from his seat, walked to the door of the car, and sprang from the platform. This was when the cars from his seat, walked to the door of the car, and sprang from the platform. This was when the cars were about six miles the other side of Schenectady, and going at full speed. Meantime, another man had taken the prisoner's reat, and the efficers looking that way, and seeing him, thought their prisoner all secure, not discovering their mistake until they arrived at Schenectady, where the officers chattered a locanotive, and immediately scoured the road; but it was "no go:" no traces whatever being found of him. He was heavily traced, and his oscape from death was miraculous. He is represented as highly connected, well educated, and a lawyer by profession. One hundred dellars reward has been offered for his re arrest. On a close examination of the place where Brown imped off, it was ascertained that he had abbeen quently broken has shackles, a part of the chain bequently broken his chackles, a part of the chain being found near a pile of stenes.—Allowing Express,
Jan. 34.